

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 60, line 10, as indicated below.

Turning now to FIG. 9, this figure shows a probability flow matrix ~~4000~~ 900 that is  
 5 populated using the product machine 830 of FIG. 8. Also shown in FIG. 9 is a column ~~4030~~ 930  
 that corresponds to the leftmost column of  $((I - M) \mid I)$ . Probability flow matrix ~~4000~~ 900  
 contains probability flow matrix 600, which was shown FIG. 6. Additionally, the new state  $w_4$  of  
 the synthesizer model 810 of FIG. 8 causes entries ~~4004~~ 901 through ~~4040~~ 910 to be populated  
 with probabilities. Determination of these types of probabilities has been previously discussed in  
 10 reference to FIG. 6. From FIG. 9 and the previous discussion on Computational Caching, it can  
 be seen that  $r_1$  through  $r_9$  will already be calculated when probability flow matrix 600 is used to  
 determine acoustic confusability for synthesizer model 410 and evaluation model 420. Therefore,  
 these may be held and reused when determining acoustic confusability from probability flow  
 matrix ~~4000~~ 900, which derives from synthesizer model 810 and evaluation model 420. This is a  
 15 tremendous time savings, as  $r_{10}$  through  $r_{12}$  are the only values that need to be determined when  
 probability flow matrix ~~4000~~ 900 is used to determine acoustic confusability. For instance, it  
 could be that synthesizer model 410 is the synthesizer model for “similar” and synthesizer model  
 810 is the synthesizer model for “similarity.” The results  $r_1$  through  $r_9$  may be held and reused  
 during the probability flow matrix calculations for “similarity.” Likewise, the synthesizer model  
 20 810 could be the synthesizer model for “similar.” The results for “similar” could be reused when  
 computing acoustic confusability for “similarity.” Note that the ordering of the states of the  
 models will affect whether caching can be used for prefixes, suffixes or both.